

types, 14 females and 6 males from same locality, emerged in March, April and May 1962 from the same host gall on the same oak species. Types in United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. Paratypes in Bugbee collection, Meadville, Pennsylvania and University of California at Davis.

HOST.—*Callirhytis pomiformis* (Ashm.) (bisexual generation).

REMARKS.—This new subspecies differs from *Eurytoma californica* Ashmead chiefly in its average smaller dimensions in all of the characteristics measured (total length, length of abdomen, sixth and ninth terga, wing veins, and internal genitalia). Wing veins are lighter brown and the sculpturing on the surface of the broad sixth abdominal tergum spreads onto the anterior dorsal surface.

LITERATURE CITED

- BUGBEE, R. E. 1967. Revision of the chalcid wasps of the genus *Eurytoma* in America north of Mexico. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 118 (3533): 433-552.
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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Occurrence of *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) in Baja California, Mexico (Dermaptera: Labiduridae).—On 9 April 1968, the Riparian earwig, *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) was collected near kilometer marker 100, highway number 5, south of Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, by William Clark and Gene Ralston. Twenty specimens were collected about 10 a.m. The site was below the highway on the east side at an elevation near sea level. There was a small puddle of water here at the end of a highway culvert. The earwigs were collected around the puddle where the soil was damp. All of the specimens were collected under flat rocks. There was no vegetation in the immediate area.

No mention could be found in the literature of *Labidura riparia* being collected in Baja California, Mexico.

Helfer (1963, How to Know the Grasshoppers, Cockroaches and Their Allies, Brown, Dubuque, Iowa) states that *Labidura riparia* has been found from Texas to North Carolina. Schlinger *et al.* (1959, Jour. Econ. Ent., 52(2): 247) mentions that this species is known from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Louisiana. Schlinger *et al.* also reports that the first collection of *Labidura riparia* in California was at Calexico on 21 November 1952. Nutting (1960, Pan-Pac. Entomol., 36: 203) documented several collection sites in Arizona for *Labidura riparia*. The first collection was at Yuma on 24 July 1952.

The authors would like to thank Irving J. Cantrall for the identification of *Labidura riparia*. Two specimens were sent to Dr. Cantrall, University of Michigan, and the remaining specimens are in the collections of Clark and Ralston.—
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